Dryopteris propinqua (Br.). In the Synopsis Filicum this is made a variety of *N. unitum*, but it agrees with no *N. unitum* that I ever saw. Rocky banks of Eleanor Creek, in deep forest (128).

Dryopteris (*Sagenia*) *Martinicensis* (Spreng.) Kuntze. (*Aspidium macrophyllum* Baker.) Steep hillsides in deep forest, Eleanor Creek (381).

Antrophyum subsessile Kze. Dry hillsides about Menoa (371).

Nos. 364, 377, 380 and 401 are without fruit and not in a fit condition for determination.

Resemblance of an Insect Larva to a Lichen Fruit.

By G. E. Stone.

During the past summer while examining the bark of some sickly Camperdown Elms I observed a number of bodies about 1/8 inch in diameter, with a dark center and a drab lacerated foliaceous margin.

These bodies were considerably scattered over the trunk of the tree, they being confined largely, however, to the crevices caused by the irregularities of the bark. In taking a hasty glance at these bodies my first impression was that they were the apothecia of some lichen with which I was not familiar, although they had a marked resemblance in color, size and form to the apothecia of *Physcia hypoleuca*. In fact some of these bodies were attached to the thallus of species of *Physcia*, while others were simply attached to the bark, thus giving the appearance of a lichen fruit without a thallus. This feature impressed me as rather singular, as I had no previous recollection of seeing apothecia of this nature without a thallus. On closer examination, however, it could be seen that these bodies were not vegetable organisms, as piercing them with a sharp pointed stick soon revealed their animal characteristics. Indeed, so marked was the resemblance of these bodies to certain lichen fruit that it required some little observation before they could be discriminated.

On taking them to the College Insectary I soon learned that they were the larvae of an insect known to entomologists as the Imported Elm-leaf Beetle—*Gossyparia ulmi* Geoff—which has not been in Massachusetts but a few years.

The insect is common in Europe and attacks the European elms, but much less seldom our native *Ulmus Americana*. Whether there is any remarkable significance in the close resemblance of the insect larvae to the fruit of certain lichens common to the elm I am not able to say. The close resemblance nevertheless suggests mimicry.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Two Nuttallian Species of Oxalis.

By JOHN K. SMALL.

In the earlier part of this century Mr. Nuttall collected two species of *Oxalis* on the Pacific slope; the one he secured in Oregon, the other in California. The collector sent descriptions of his two new species to Torrey and Gray while they were publishing their Flora of North America. The descriptions were accompanied by specimens which are now preserved in the Herbarium of Columbia University.

Torrey and Gray reduced both the species to *Oxalis corniculata** and printed Mr. Nuttall's descriptions in a foot-note and thus the two plants for many years, and one to the present time, remained without further recognition.

The first of the two species described was *Oxalis pumila*.† It was said to occur in "Forests of the Rocky Mountains and Oregon." The original specimen I have to refer to is from Oregon, and consists of two plants, the one in flower the other in fruit. This form was later described by Professor Trelease as *Oxalis Suksdorfii*,‡ which name may stand on account of the earlier described *Oxalis pumila*,§ of D'Urville. The ample supply of *Oxalis Suksdorfii* which we now have from Oregon, agrees in all details with Mr. Nuttall's original specimens of *Oxalis pumila*. In addition to our material from Oregon, I find two specimens from California; they were collected many years ago and sent to Dr. Torrey. The

* Fl. N. A. 1: 212.

† T. and G. Fl. N. A. 1: 212.

‡ Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 4: 89.

§ Mem. Soc. Linn. Par. 4: 616. 1826.